

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

ELIZABETH HENRIQUEZ,

Defendant.

No. 19-cr-10080-NMG-9

**GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT ELIZABETH HENRIQUEZ'S  
MOTION TO REDUCE SENTENCE UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 3582  
(Dkt. 1539)**

The government respectfully opposes defendant Elizabeth Henriquez's *third* successive motion to reduce her sentence on the basis of the COVID-19 pandemic. Henriquez has twice previously sought to have her sentence reduced on the basis that "the panoply of restrictions that [the Bureau of Prisons ("BOP")] has put in place to battle COVID-19 would make a seven-month term of imprisonment there significantly more punitive than in ordinary times." Dkt. 1264 at 8; *see also* Dkt. 1472 at 1 (arguing that the conditions intended to protect her from the virus are "extraordinarily harsh" and "not what this Court anticipated" when sentencing her). Henriquez now claims that she "did not know or expect that she would be subject to an 'exit quarantine,'" despite the fact that the issue was addressed in her prior motions under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). Far from taking responsibility for her conduct and accepting the sentence the Court imposed, Henriquez is yet again seeking to take advantage of the pandemic to escape the punishment this Court concluded was just and appropriate, and her motion should be denied.

**RELEVANT BACKGROUND**

**Henriquez's Sentence**

Henriquez pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud and honest services mail and wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, and one count of money laundering

conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h), in connection with her agreement to pay William “Rick” Singer to facilitate cheating on *five* standardized tests for her two daughters, and to cause one of her daughters to be recruited as a student athlete, thereby facilitating her admission to Georgetown University. *See* Dkt. 314. On March 31, 2020—after the World Health Organization had declared COVID-19 a global pandemic—the Court sentenced Henriquez to seven months’ imprisonment, two years of supervised release, 300 hours of community service, a \$200,000 fine, and a \$200 special assessment. Dkt. 1069.

At Henriquez’s sentencing, her counsel raised concerns about the COVID-19 pandemic, stating, “it is entirely conceivable that federal prison will not be a safe place for Elizabeth until there is a COVID-19 vaccine, *which public health officials estimate is 12 to 18 months off*,” and argued for a sentence of home detention “in the first instance.” Dkt. 1030 at 28-29 (emphasis added). The Court rejected that argument, finding that Henriquez “deserve[s] a prison sentence for deliberately and repeatedly corrupting the college admission system . . . .” *Id.* at 32. The Court found that a sentence of imprisonment was necessary to deter Henriquez “from ever doing anything like this again but also to deter anyone else who has the gall to use his or her wealth to disparage our expectation of honest services from the testing services, teachers and coaches associated with our institutions of higher learning.” *Id.* at 32-33. In concluding that imprisonment, rather than home confinement, was the appropriate sentence for Henriquez, the Court added that, “although we are, indeed, in the midst of a public health crisis, I will not forfeit the obligation of a federal judge to impose a sentence that is warranted by the defendant’s conduct. In this case, that is a period of incarceration.” *Id.* at 36. Nevertheless, the Court determined it appropriate to defer Henriquez’s self-surrender date to June 30, 2020, and indicated it would entertain further motions if the COVID-19 crisis had not abated by that time. *Id.*

On June 2, 2020, Henriquez moved to modify her sentence under § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i), seeking to convert her sentence of imprisonment—which she had not yet begun to serve—to a term of home confinement. *See* Dkts. 1258, 1264. Among other things, Henriquez argued that “BOP has responded to the threat [of COVID-19] by imposing on inmates a variety of restrictions”—including an initial quarantine period—“that make each day of incarceration at a facility such as FCI Dublin *significantly more punitive* than usual.” Dkt. 1264 at 8 (emphasis in original). On June 11, 2020, the Court denied Henriquez’s motion. Dkt. 1299.<sup>1</sup> Henriquez moved for reconsideration, Dkt. 1320, but chose not to seek an extension, and instead surrendered to FCI Dublin a day early, on June 29, 2020.

On September 3, 2020, Henriquez moved *again* to reduce her sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), arguing that the “harsh and restrictive conditions to which [she] has been subject at FCI Dublin,” including time in quarantine, are “manifestly greater than necessary to punish [her] for her conduct.” Dkt. 1472 at 1. Her motion was based, in part, on the expectation that she would be subject to an “exit” quarantine: among other things, Henriquez’s counsel argued that “our understanding is that Elizabeth *may have to spend another 14 days in complete lockdown before she is released* from FCI Dublin, meaning that her prison stay will have included at least 39 days in lockdown conditions.” Dkt. 1472 at 3 (emphasis added); *see id.* at 6 (same). On September 21, 2020, the Court denied Henriquez’s motion without prejudice, explaining that “there are good reasons why the period of incarceration imposed is warranted by the defendant’s criminal conduct in this case.” Dkt. 1502 at 2.

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<sup>1</sup> In denying similar motions by co-defendants Douglas Hodge and Michelle Janavs, the Court postponed Hodge’s and Janavs’s self-report date to June 30, 2020, “to be consistent with the self-report date of Ms. Henriquez,” and reiterated that, “[i]f the public health crisis has not abated by the time of the extended report date,” it would “entertain further motions.”

Henriquez now moves for a third time under § 3582(c)(1)(A), once again arguing that the “exit” quarantine justifies reducing her sentence of imprisonment.

### **BOP’s Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic**

In opposing Henriquez’s motion, the government does not minimize the risks COVID-19 presents. Mindful of the concerns created by the virus, BOP has made and continues to make extensive efforts to stop the spread of the virus in its facilities, including in some instances by moving inmates to home confinement.<sup>2</sup> The government has previously outlined these efforts—and the specific circumstances of Henriquez’s quarantine—in opposing Henriquez’s first two motions to modify her sentence, as well as in opposing similar motions filed by her co-defendants, and incorporates those descriptions here by reference.<sup>3</sup>

### **ARGUMENT**

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c), a district court “may not” modify a term of imprisonment once imposed, except under limited circumstances. *See Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817, 824 (2010). One such circumstance is the so-called compassionate release provision, which provides that a district court “may reduce the term of imprisonment” if it finds “extraordinary and compelling circumstances warrant such a reduction,” and that “such a reduction is consistent with the applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A). The Court must also consider the “factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable.” *Id.*

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<sup>2</sup> Henriquez complains that BOP transferred her co-defendant, Michelle Janavs, to home confinement, but did not do the same for her. Dkt. 1539 at 3. The Court is already familiar with Janavs’s health status and how it compares to Henriquez. *See* Dkts. 1098, 1100.

<sup>3</sup> *See* Gov’t’s Corrected Opp’n to the Mot’ns of Defs. Janavs and Hodge to Modify Their Sentences (Dkt. 1114) at 4-8; Gov’t’s Opp’n to the Mot’ns of Defs. Henriquez and Janavs to Modify Their Sentences (Dkt. 1286) at 5-7; Gov’t Opp’n to Def. Elizabeth Henriquez’s Mot’n to Modify Sentence Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (Dkt. 1485) at 3-5.

A motion under § 3582(c)(1)(A) may be made either by BOP or by a defendant, but in the latter case only “after the defendant has fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of [BOP] to bring a motion on the defendant’s behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of such a request by the warden of the defendant’s facility, whichever is earlier.” *Id.* Here, more than 30 days have passed since Henriquez says she submitted her request to the Warden at FCI Dublin on July 17, 2020.

**I. There Are No Extraordinary and Compelling Reasons Warranting a Reduction in Henriquez’s Sentence.**

Henriquez cannot establish “extraordinary and compelling circumstances” that would justify a reduced sentence under § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i). *See United States v. Butler*, 970 F.2d 1017, 1026 (2d Cir. 1992) (“If the defendant seeks decreased punishment, he or she has the burden of showing that the circumstances warrant that decrease”). In fact, nowhere in her motion does she even use the phrase “extraordinary and compelling circumstances,” let alone suggest that she satisfies this standard.

As with her last motion for compassionate release, Henriquez’s instant motion does not identify a single condition that puts her at higher risk for severe illness should she contract the virus. “[T]he mere existence of COVID-19 in society and the possibility that it may spread to a particular prison alone cannot independently justify compassionate release, especially considering BOP’s statutory role, and its extensive efforts to curtail the virus’s spread.” *United States v. Raia*, 954 F.3d 594, 597 (3d Cir. 2020) (citation omitted); *see also United States v. Reynoso*, No. 17-cr-10350-NMG (Dkt. 77) (Apr. 21, 2020) (denying motion for compassionate release where defendant’s concern about COVID-19 “proffers no more than speculative concern about an outbreak,” and such “generalized and systemic concern regarding the virulent pandemic are insufficient to demonstrate entitlement to early release”); *United States v. Sheedy*, No. 18-cr-

10153-RGS, 2020 WL 4201213, at \*2 (D. Mass. July 22, 2020) (Stearns, J.) (denying motion for compassionate release based on COVID-19 pandemic because defendant did “not meet the mandated eligibility criteria”); *United States v. Fernandes*, No. 14-cr-10019-FDS, 2020 WL 4015674, at \*1 (D. Mass. July 16, 2020) (Saylor, J.) (denying motion for compassionate release where defendant did not show that his continued incarceration at his designated BOP facility posed “a specific, material risk of serious complications from COVID-19”). What is more, there are currently *no* positive cases of COVID-19 among inmates or staff at FCI Dublin. *See* <https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/> (last accessed Oct. 26, 2020).

Instead of asserting that “extraordinary and compelling circumstances” exist, Henriquez claims that the requirement that she quarantine before being released into the general public warrants a “sentencing consideration.” Dkt. 1539 at 3. That is not true. *First*, whether an inmate is subject to quarantine is not the standard on a motion under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A); the standard is “extraordinary and compelling circumstances.” *Second*, the claim that neither Henriquez nor her counsel could have anticipated that she would face an “exit” quarantine warranting a “sentencing consideration” is, in any event, not correct. Indeed, in her prior § 3582 motions, Henriquez cited such a quarantine as a basis for seeking relief. In the first of the motions—filed in June 2020, before she had even reported to prison—Henriquez argued that the Court should reduce her sentence consistent with its decision in *United States v. Macfarlane*, No. 19-cr-10131, Dkt. 352 (April 14, 2020). In that decision, the Court noted that Macfarlane “was required to undergo a 14-day quarantine before he was eligible for transfer” to a halfway house—that is, an “exit” quarantine. The Court cited the conditions of that unanticipated “exit” quarantine—two weeks in solitary confinement at a high security facility—as one of the bases for

finding that extraordinary and compelling circumstances warranted a reduction in his sentence. *Id.* at 3.

In that same motion, Henriquez also cited the BOP's "Modified Operations Plan," available at [https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19\\_status.jsp](https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp). Dkt. 1264 at 8. As of May 20, 2020, through the date of filing of Henriquez's first § 3582 motion on June 2, 2020, and through the date of filing of her second § 3582 motion on September 3, 2020, that Operations Plan provided that inmates were subject to a 14-day quarantine before release. *See* Exs. A-C (screenshots of [https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19\\_status.jsp](https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp) as pulled from the Internet Archive for May 20, 2020, June 2, 2020, and Sept. 3, 2020). In her second § 3582 motion, counsel for Henriquez repeatedly and explicitly cited their understanding that Henriquez "*may have to spend another 14 days in complete lockdown conditions before she is released.*" Dkt. 1472 at 3, 6 (emphasis added).

Perhaps as a way to distance herself from these prior statements, Henriquez's brief suggests that she expected the pandemic to have abated by the fall of 2020. Dkt. 1539 at 2. But this, too, is at odds with her prior submissions in this case. In her March 2020 sentencing memorandum Henriquez argued that "[i]t seems unlikely that the crisis will abate any time soon, and even if the COVID-19 pandemic comes under control sometime this summer, public health experts *are already warning of a second wave of infections hitting in the fall.*" Dkt. 978 at 33 (emphasis added). Likewise, at her March 31, 2020 sentencing hearing, Henriquez's counsel stated that "public health officials estimate [a COVID-19 vaccine] is 12 to 18 months off." Dkt. 1030 at 28.

Yet, despite knowing the changed conditions necessitated by BOP's efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 at its facilities—including the imposition of an "exit" quarantine—and despite the Court's indication that it would entertain a motion to postpone her report date, Henriquez chose to report on June 29, 2020. Contrary to Henriquez's assertion, she could (and

apparently did) anticipate an exit quarantine, and this concern served as a basis for her prior attempts to reduce her sentence to home confinement, which the Court already denied. In contrast, the “exit” quarantine experienced by defendant Macfarlane, to whom Henriquez seeks to compare herself, was truly unexpected: Macfarlane reported to prison in early January 2020, before the World Health Organization declared a pandemic. And as the government previously explained in its opposition to Henriquez’s second § 3582 motion, Macfarlane’s quarantine conditions were significantly more onerous than those Henriquez will face. *See* Dkt. 1485 at 8-9.

Finally, an “exit” quarantine does not constitute a “terminal illness,” or “a serious physical or medical condition, . . . a serious functional or cognitive impairment, . . . or . . . deteriorating physical or mental health because of the aging process” that qualifies as an extraordinary and compelling reason which “substantially diminish[] the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within the environment of a correctional facility and from which he or she is not expected to recover.” U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13 app. note 1. Thus, reducing her sentence would not be consistent with the applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A).

## **II. The § 3553(a) Factors Weigh Against Reducing Henriquez’s Sentence.**

When analyzing whether “extraordinary and compelling circumstances warrant . . . a reduction,” the Court must also consider the “factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable.” *Id.* § 3582(c)(1)(A). The Court considered these factors at Henriquez’s sentencing, and determined that despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the Court would “not forfeit the obligation of a federal judge to impose a sentence that is warranted” by the defendant’s conduct—that is, “a period of incarceration.” Dkt. 1030 at 36. Any reduction in Henriquez’s sentence would be widely publicized, thereby undermining any deterrent effect of her initial sentence.



Further, allowing Henriquez to use the COVID-19 pandemic to her advantage, as she sought to do at her sentencing and in her prior *two* motions for compassionate release, would not promote respect for the law or just punishment. Henriquez was aware of the changed conditions and that the COVID-19 pandemic was not likely to disappear by the fall, and yet she chose to report a day early rather than seek to postpone her self-surrender date.

Henriquez complains that she will have spent more time in prison than any of her co-defendants, with the exception of Douglas Hodge, but fails to acknowledge that, of the parents who have been sentenced to date, she was the second-most culpable, behind Hodge. Henriquez was an active participant in both the test cheating and athletic recruitment aspects of the scheme. She and her husband arranged with Singer to cheat on *five* of her daughters' college entrance exams—more than any other parent in the case. They also paid a \$400,000 bribe to secure their older daughter's admission to Georgetown University—one of the highest single bribes in the case. There is no disparity in Henriquez serving the full, seven-month sentence this Court recently imposed after having considered the § 3553(a) factors.

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the government respectfully requests that the Court deny Henriquez's motion to reduce her sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW E. LELLING  
United States Attorney

By: /s/ Kristen A. Kearney  
JUSTIN D. O'CONNELL  
KRISTEN A. KEARNEY  
LESLIE A. WRIGHT  
KARIN M. BELL  
STEPHEN E. FRANK  
Assistant United States Attorneys

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that this document, filed through the ECF system, will be sent electronically to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing.

Dated: October 26, 2020

/s/ Kristen A. Kearney  
Kristen A. Kearney

**EXHIBIT A:**

**Screenshot of BOP Modified Operations Plan, available at [https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19\\_status.jsp](https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp), as pulled from the Internet Archive for May 20, 2020**

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# BOP Implementing Modified Operations

In order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the BOP is operating under the following conditions for the next 30 days:

**SOCIAL VISITS:** Social visits are suspended. Inmate telephone system minutes will be increased to 500 minutes per calendar month Bureau-wide.

**INMATE MOVEMENT (Updated):** As we previously described generally, inmate internal movement is suspended with limited exceptions. This suspension, however, does not mean the BOP has ceased all inmate movements because the federal judicial system as well as state courts continue to process criminal cases.

These movement exceptions may include, but are not limited to, transfers related to forensic studies, writs, Interstate Agreements on Detainers (IAD), medical or mental health treatment (including local medical trips), and RRC placements. **The BOP also needs to move inmates to better manage the detention bedspace as well as assure that administrative facilities do not become overcrowded beyond available resources.**

The BOP and the USMS are coordinating carefully to transport and transfer federal inmates into the Bureau's custody while taking proactive steps, including aggressive testing, to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19 into the federal prison environment. The Bureau is processing all newly-sentenced BOP inmates through one of three quarantine sites - - FCC Yazoo City, MS; FCC Victorville, CA; and FTC Oklahoma City, OK, or to a BOP detention center/jail unit. The BOP will test all inmates upon arrival at a BOP detention center/jail unit or at one of the three quarantine sites. All inmates will be tested again before movement to their designated BOP facility.

- Inmates being released to community custody are quarantined for 14 days prior to release. After that period: If the inmate has no symptoms and a temperature less than 100.4 degrees F, the inmate will be transferred;
- If the inmate has COVID-19 symptoms, or temperature greater than 100.4 degrees F, they will not be transferred and will instead be immediately placed in isolation.

**LEGAL VISITS:** Legal visits will be suspended for 30 days, at which time the suspension will be re-evaluated. Case-by-case approval at the local level and confidential legal calls will be allowed in order to ensure access to counsel. If approved for an in-person visit, the attorney will need to undergo screening using the same procedures as staff.

***Access to legal counsel remains a paramount requirement and will be accommodated to the maximum extent practicable. Although legal visits are generally suspended for 30-days, case-by-case accommodation will be made at the local level. If approved for an in-person visit, the attorney will need to undergo advanced health screening, to include a temperature check.***

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Essential services include, for example, medical services, mental health services, religious services and critical infrastructure repairs.

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A copy of [the Visitor/Volunteer/Contractor COVID-19 Screening Tool](#) will be required for all visitors, volunteers, and contractors. A copy will be provided by staff members at the lobby for all institutions.

**SCREENING OF STAFF:** Enhanced health screening of staff is being performed at all BOP locations. Such screening includes self-reporting and temperature checks.

**SCREENING OF INMATES:** The BOP will continue to screen inmates for COVID-19 following previously-indicated practices:

- All newly-arriving BOP inmates are processed through quarantine or jail/detention sites and screened for COVID-19 exposure risk factors and symptoms.
- Asymptomatic inmates with exposure risk factors are quarantined.
- Symptomatic inmates with exposure risk factors will be isolated and tested for COVID-19 per local health authority protocols.

**TOURS:** Tours are suspended. Any exceptions must be approved by the Deputy Director. If approved, participants will be screened using the same procedures as staff prior to entry.

**MODIFIED OPERATIONS:** BOP is implementing modified operations to maximize social distancing in our facilities, as much as practicable. To that end, inmates are limited in their movements to prevent congregate gathering and maximize social distancing. Essential inmate work details, such as Food Service, continue to operate with appropriate screening. Inmate movement in small numbers is authorized for the following purposes:

- A. Commissary
- B. Laundry
- C. Showers three times each week
- D. Telephone, to include legal calls, and access to TRULINCS

Note that inmate movement is still expected to allow, when necessary, for the provision of required mental health or medical care, including continued Sick Call. Select Unicor operations also continue.

**PRIVATE DETENTION CONTRACTORS:** This COVID-19 guidance is being shared with private prisons and RRCs for dissemination to staff and inmates in these facilities, so that similar protocols can be implemented.

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**EXHIBIT B:**

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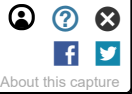


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**EXHIBIT C:**

**Screenshot of BOP Modified Operations Plan, available at [https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19\\_status.jsp](https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/covid19_status.jsp), as pulled from the Internet Archive for Sept. 3, 2020**

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# BOP Implementing Modified Operations

In order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, the BOP is operating under the following conditions:

**SOCIAL VISITS:** Social visits are suspended. Inmate telephone system minutes will be increased to 500 minutes per calendar month Bureau-wide.

**INMATE MOVEMENT (Updated):** As we previously described generally, inmate internal movement is suspended with limited exceptions. This suspension, however, does not mean the BOP has ceased all inmate movements because the federal judicial system as well as state courts continue to process criminal cases.

These movement exceptions may include, but are not limited to, transfers related to forensic studies, writs, Interstate Agreements on Detainers (IAD), medical or mental health treatment (including local medical trips), and RRC placements. **The BOP also needs to move inmates to better manage the detention bedspace as well as assure that administrative facilities do not become overcrowded beyond available resources.**

The BOP and the USMS are coordinating carefully to transport and transfer federal inmates into the Bureau's custody while taking proactive steps, including aggressive testing, to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19 into the federal prison environment. The Bureau is processing all newly-sentenced BOP inmates through one of three quarantine sites - - FCC Yazoo City, MS; FCC Victorville, CA; and FTC Oklahoma City, OK, or to a BOP detention center/jail unit. The BOP will test all inmates upon arrival at a BOP detention center/jail unit or at one of the three quarantine sites. All inmates will be tested again before movement to their designated BOP facility.

- Inmates being released to community custody are quarantined for 14 days prior to release. After that period: If the inmate has no symptoms and a temperature less than 100.4 degrees F, the inmate will be transferred;
- If the inmate has COVID-19 symptoms, or temperature greater than 100.4 degrees F, they will not be transferred and will instead be immediately placed in isolation.

**LEGAL VISITS:** Legal visits will be suspended for 30 days, at which time the suspension will be re-evaluated. Case-by-case approval at the local level and confidential legal calls will be allowed in order to ensure access to counsel. If approved for an in-person visit, the attorney will need to undergo screening using the same procedures as staff.

***Access to legal counsel remains a paramount requirement and will be accommodated to the maximum extent practicable.*** Although legal visits are generally suspended for 30-days, case-by-case accommodation will be made at the local level. If approved for an in-person visit, the attorney will need to undergo advanced health screening, to include a temperature check.

**OFFICIAL STAFF TRAVEL:** Official staff travel, with the exception of relocation travel, is suspended.

**TRAINING:** All staff training is suspended (to include conferences and meetings), with the exception of basic training for new staff.

**CONTRACTORS:** Contractors performing essential services or necessary maintenance on essential systems will undergo advanced health screening, to include a temperature check. All other contractor access is suspended. Contractors who require access will be screened using the same procedures as staff prior to entry.

Essential services include, for example, medical services, mental health services, religious services and critical infrastructure repairs.

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**VISITORS:** Volunteer visits are suspended, unless approved by the Deputy Director of the BOP. Alternate means of communication will be considered for inmates who request to speak with a religious advisor. Volunteers who are approved for access will be screened using the same procedures as staff prior to entry.

A copy of [the Visitor/Volunteer/Contractor COVID-19 Screening Tool](#) will be required for all visitors, volunteers, and contractors. A copy will be provided by staff members at the lobby for all institutions.

**SCREENING OF STAFF:** Enhanced health screening of staff is being performed at all BOP locations. Such screening includes self-reporting and temperature checks.

**SCREENING OF INMATES:** The BOP will continue to screen inmates for COVID-19 following previously-indicated practices:

- All newly-arriving BOP inmates are processed through quarantine or jail/detention sites and screened for COVID-19 exposure risk factors and symptoms.
- Asymptomatic inmates with exposure risk factors are quarantined.
- Symptomatic inmates with exposure risk factors will be isolated and tested for COVID-19 per local health authority protocols.

**TOURS:** Tours are suspended. Any exceptions must be approved by the Deputy Director. If approved, participants will be screened using the same procedures as staff prior to entry.

**MODIFIED OPERATIONS:** BOP is implementing modified operations to maximize social distancing in our facilities, as much as practicable. To that end, inmates are limited in their movements to prevent congregate gathering and maximize social distancing. Essential inmate work details, such as Food Service, continue to operate with appropriate screening. Inmate movement in small numbers is authorized for the following purposes:

- A. Commissary
- B. Laundry
- C. Showers three times each week
- D. Telephone, to include legal calls, and access to TRULINCS

Note that inmate movement is still expected to allow, when necessary, for the provision of required mental health or medical care, including continued Sick Call. Select Unicor operations also continue.

**PRIVATE DETENTION CONTRACTORS:** This COVID-19 guidance is being shared with private prisons and RRCs for dissemination to staff and inmates in these facilities, so that similar protocols can be implemented.

[< BOP's COVID-19 Main Page](#)



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